

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1822.

No. 117

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

BEING desirous of withdrawing myself from the mercantile business, I propose selling at our next May court, the assortment of Goods which I now have on hand, the sale to commence on the second day of said term, and to continue from day to day, until all is sold. The terms will be made known on that day.

I also wish all persons indebted to the late firm of Thomas J. Faddis & Co. or Thomas J. Faddis, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

Thomas J. Faddis.

May 1. 16—15

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from Greensborough, on Thursday last, a dark sorrel Mare, saddle and bridle. The mare is about fifteen hands high, well set, and in good order, about nine years old, has a star in the forehead, and hind feet white; has been branded on the shoulder with the letters I S, but the owner is not certain that the mark can now be discovered. Fifty dollars reward will be given for the recovery of the mare and conviction of the thief, or twenty-five dollars for the mare alone, or giving such information as will enable the subscriber to get her.

Peter Somers.

Guilford county, April 30. 16—3w

MRS. H. HARRIS

HAS just received from the north a large supply of

STRAW BONNETS

of the newest fashions. Also an elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

which she is determined to sell as low as any person in town, for cash.

Also nice Brown Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Coffee and Tea.

May 1. 16—2w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a warrant issued by the controller of the treasury of the United States of America, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the dwelling house of John Vanhook, jr. in the county of Orange and town of Hillsborough, on the 10th day of June next, all his goods and chattels, consisting of one negro man, Ralph, one negro girl, Charlotte, one negro boy, Handy, one sorrel mare, and two cows, twelve Windsor chairs, one side board, one desk and book case, one canopy press, three feather beds and bed cases, three looking-glasses, four walnut tables, and one riding chair, harness and cushions. Also two hundred acres of land, lying and being in the county of Caswell, and also three hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Orange. Due attention will be given.

Beverly Daniel,

Marshal of the district of N. Carolina.

By James Turner,

Deputy Marshal.

May 1. 16—1a

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Hillsborough, on Wednesday evening last, the 12th instant, a negro girl by the name of PRISCILLA, formerly the property of Wm. Clifton, of said town. She is about eighteen or nineteen years of age, black, and stout built, was brought from Wilmington, and will probably aim to get there again. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be given to any person who will deliver said negro to Thomas Clancy, sheriff of Orange county, N. C. or secure her in any jail so that I get her again.

Benjamin Ellis.

April 19. 15—3w

* Persons holding subscriptions for the

NORTH-CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer, are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for speedy commencement of the publication. Jan. 30.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Shorter Catechism.

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

NOTICE.

THE stock in trade of the concern of Winslow & Huske, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their store in Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday the 13th day of May next, and will continue from day to day, until the whole property is disposed of.

The stock consists of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hard-Ware and Cutlery,

an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits, and the various other articles usually sold as such in this market.

A BOLT of 500 barrels burthen, and her materials

There will also be sold,

One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock,
Fifty shares of State Bank Stock,
Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and
Forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from four to nine months will be given on the goods, and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation Stock. The Bank stock will be sold for cash.

John Huske,

Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, March 20. 11—1ds

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

AWE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00
Common ditto, 55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Indies, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—1f

Subscribers to the

NATURAL HISTORY

of
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes,
&c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 st Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,00

2626 Prizes, 2 More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000

2374 Blank 25,000

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,

Hillsborough, May 2.

Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.

THE managers of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets. From the best estimate which the managers made would admit of, it was thought, just to draw on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss might be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on **TUESDAY THE FOURTH OF JUNE** next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5. 08—1f

LOST.

ON Thursday of the last February court, either in Hillsborough or on my way home, a deed executed by me as guardian for the children of Thomas Ward, deceased, to James Ward, for fifteen acres and a fraction of land, sold in conformity to an order of court, dated 12th of January, 1819, with a relinquishment of title on the back signed by Nancy Ward, widow of said deceased. I will thank any person who may find it, to deliver it either to myself or to James Ward, and they shall be rewarded for their trouble.

John Campbell.

April 3, 1822. 12—3w

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

Dec 4. 95—

H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Belvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold Commander, Venelia, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822. 13—2m

NOTICE is hereby given,

that the undersigned, at the last court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, qualified as Administrators *pendente lite*, of John Allison, late of the town of Hillsborough, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased are requested to come forward and make payment; and those who have claims against the estate are hereby requested to bring forward their demands, or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery.

Thos. Thompson,
Wm. Huntington,

Admrs pendente lite.

April 1. 12—4w

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

in which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gladdened with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions. For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

* Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 23.

A bill from the senate, to authorize the selection of a suitable site for the location of a national armory on the western waters, was read twice, and committed to the committee on military affairs.

An engrossed bill relating to treasury notes, was read a third time, and passed, and sent to the senate.

The engrossed bill to repeal the act to encourage vaccination, was also read a third time.

Mr. Condict moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion was negatived—yeas 31, noes 64.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the bill, which Mr. Taylor required to be taken by yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered.

The passage of the bill, was supported by Messrs. Burton, Edwards, of N. C. Whipple, Eustis, and Wood, and opposed by Messrs. Taylor, of N. Y. Condict, Wright, and Todd.

The question was then taken on postponing the bill to the next session, and decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 102, Nays 57.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

A message was received from the senate, returning to this house the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1822, with sundry amendments, which, on motion of Mr. Smith of Md. was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

[Mr. Trimble made an attempt to get the bill for erecting toll-gates on the Cumberland road referred to the same committee, but failed.]

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr. Taylor in the chair,) on the aforesaid amendments.

Part of the amendments of the senate were concurred in, and part rejected, when the committee rose and reported their proceedings.

In the House the respective amendments agreed to in committee of the whole were agreed to, and the disagreements to the amendments of the senate, which the committee of the whole had reported, were also concurred in.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr. Condict in the chair,) on the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the U. States for the year 1822.

The question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Ross to the amendment of Mr. Cooke, limiting allowances to the governors of territories for extra services as superintending of Indian affairs, to future operation, without reference to the past.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Vance, and supported Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Floyd when, on motion of Mr. Baldwin, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 24.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to provide for annuities to the Ottawas, Potawatamies, Kickapoos, Choctaws, Kaskaskias, to Mshahatubbe, and to carry into effect the treaties of Sagana; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce, to whom was referred a bill from the senate, to authorize the building of light houses therein mentioned and for other purposes, reported the same with sundry amendments, which with the amendments, were committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Hardin, from the select committee on the subject of retrenchment, further reported a bill to reduce the annual compensation of certain officers of government, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Hardin then moved, according to notice, to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the three bills reported by the committee on retrenchment, so as to bring them, and particularly the congress pay bill, immediately before the house.

After a short discussion, the question was taken on discharging the committee of the whole from the consideration of the retrenchment bills, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, 105 to 58.

The three bills being thus before the house,

On motion of Mr. Hardin, that for reducing the compensation of senators and representatives in congress, was first read.

[This bill provides that the daily pay of the members of the senate, from

and after the present session of congress, shall be six dollars, and the like allowance shall be made for every twenty miles travel to and from congress. The bill contains like provisions as to the members of the house of representatives; and also proposes considerably to reduce the compensation of the officers of both houses.]

Mr. McCoy moved to lay these bills on the table, in order to take up the bill, in the discussion of which the house had been engaged for several days. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Edwards, of North Carolina, moved to strike out, from the part of the bill which relates to the pay of the senate, that part which provides that "no daily allowance shall ever be made, in case of inability to attend, except when the senate shall be in session." This proviso he considered unreasonable and disrespectful to the senate.

Mr. Mallory here renewed the motion for the previous question.

The house did not sustain the motion. After some opposition the question on Mr. Edwards's motion was then determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the bill so as to reduce the mileage from \$6 for every twenty miles travelling to \$6 for every forty miles; and made a number of observations in support of the motion.

Mr. Van Wyck again required the previous question, to prevent unnecessary consumption of time; but the house refused to sustain the call.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, said he always had thought the mileage too high; and proposed to his colleague to move thirty instead of forty miles, as he had proposed, for \$6.

This modification was accepted by Mr. Wright.

This amendment occasioned some discussion; but was finally adopted—yeas 83, nays 74.

Mr. Floyd then moved to amend the bill so as to postpone its operation to the first day of July next.

On this motion a desultory debate took place, occasionally verging on the main principle of the bill, and incidentally involving the question whether or not the proposed reduction was a violation of the contract under which the members have attended, in which Messrs. Smith, of Md. Gorham, Wright, Warfield, Smyth, Overstreet, Whipple, Woodson, Mitchell, of S. C. and Baldwin took part.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. moved to amend the amendment so as to provide that the reduction should take effect from the first day of July last.

Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. called for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered, and the motion was supported by Mr. Nelson, of Va. and opposed by Mr. Edwards of N. C. Mr. Rhea, Mr. Floyd, and Mr. Wright, but before any question was taken thereon,

Mr. Butler moved to recommit the bill to the committee that reported it with instructions to report at the next session of congress whether there are any officers in the government whose services can be dispensed with without injury to the public service, and also whether there are any officers in the government whose salaries may be reduced.

Mr. Butler supported his motion at considerable length, and Mr. Ross opposed it.

Mr. Tracy called for the yeas and nays, which were taken as follows:—yeas 21, nays 134.

So the motion was negatived.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Nelson's amendment, which was negatived, by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 33, nays 121.

The original motion to amend by Mr. Floyd, was next in order, and was taken, without further debate, by yeas and nays, as follows:—yeas 105, nays 55.

So the amendment was agreed to. And the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 25.

Mr. Cocke moved to discharge the committee on revolutionary pensions from the further consideration of the several petitions referred to them. That committee, he said, had reported a general bill upon the subject, which passed this house, but has been rejected in the senate. It was impossible for the committee to act specially upon all the petitions at this session, and it was his object that they should be laid on the table till the next session. The motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the senate, returning the bill which originated in the house of representatives, making appropriations for the public buildings, with an amendment to add 1250 dollars to graduate and improve the public grounds around the Capitol; which, after some debate, was agreed to.

A message was received from the senate, announcing its adherence to the 4th, 5th and 9th amendments, which were made by that body, to the general appropriation bill.

The House receded from one amendment, and insisted upon the others.

Friday, April 26.

The compensation bill was laid on the table; and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; when the bill from the

senate for erecting toll-gates on the Cumberland road was taken up; and after some amendments and considerable debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading, 8 votes to 71.

Saturday, April 27.

Mr. Hardin reported another retrenchment bill, which authorized the secretary of the treasury to make such disposition of the funds of the U. States lying in the non-specie paying banks as would be best for the public interest.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Montgomery submitted a proposition for the amendment of the constitution, in relation to the election of president of the United States, by dividing the union into four parts, and to elect a president from each part in succession. Mr. M. said he did not mean to call the matter up until the next session.

The house again entered upon the consideration of the compensation bill, when Mr. Baldwin moved to reduce the daily compensation proposed in the bill to be six dollars, to four. The house having decided to reduce the mileage one half, he thought it would be proper to reduce the daily pay to one half.

This motion produced a long debate and the proposal of a number of amendments, none of which were agreed to, and the house finally rose without taking a question upon this amendment.

INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH-AMERICA.

In answer to a resolution of the senate, the president of the United States communicated the following documents to congress on the 24th ult.

Don Joaquin de Anduaga to the Secretary of State.

Washington, March 9, 1822.

Sir—In the National Intelligencer of this day, I have seen the message sent by the president to the house of representatives, in which he proposes the recognition, by the United States, of the independence of the insurgent governments of Spanish America. How great my surprise was, may be easily judged by any one acquainted with the conduct of Spain towards this republic, and who knows the immense sacrifices which she has made to preserve her friendship. In fact, who could think, that in return for the cession of her most important provinces in this hemisphere; for the forgetting of the plunder of her commerce by American citizens; for the privileges granted to their navy; and for as great proofs of friendship as one nation can give another, this executive would propose that the insurrection of the ultra marine possessions of Spain should be recognized? And, moreover, will not his astonishment be augmented to see that this power is desirous to give the destructive example of sanctioning the rebellion of provinces which have received no offence from the mother country, to those to whom she has granted a participation of a free constitution, and to whom she has extended all the rights and prerogatives of Spanish citizens? In vain will a parallel be attempted to be drawn between the emancipation of this republic, and that which the Spanish rebels attempt; and history is sufficient to prove, that if a harassed and persecuted province has a right to break its chains, others, loaded with benefits, elevated to the high rank of freemen, ought only to bless and embrace more closely the protecting country which has bestowed such favors upon them.

But even admitting that morality ought to yield to policy, what is the present state of Spanish America, and what are its governments, to entitle them to recognition? Buenos Ayres is sunk in the most complete anarchy, and each day sees new despots produced, who disappear the next. Peru, conquered by a rebel army, has near the gates of its capital another Spanish army, aided by part of the inhabitants. In Chili, an individual suppresses the sentiments of the inhabitants, and his violence presages a sudden change. On the coast of Firma, also, the Spanish banners wave, and the insurgent generals are occupied in quarrelling with their own compatriots, who prefer taking the part a free power, to that of being the slave of an adventurer. In Mexico, too, there is no government, and the result of the questions which the chiefs commanding there have put to Spain is not known.—Where then, are those governments which ought to be recognized? Where the pledges of their stability? Where the proof that those provinces will not return to a union with Spain, when so many of their inhabitants desire it? And, in fine, where the right of the United States to sanction and declare legitimate a rebellion, without cause; and the event of which is not even decided?

I do not think it necessary to prove, that if the state of Spanish America were such as it is represented in the message; that if the existence of its governments were certain and established; that if the impossibility of its reunion with Spain were so indisputable; and that if the justice of its recognition were so evident, the powers of Europe, interested in gaining the friendship of countries so important for their commerce, would have been negligent in fulfilling it. But, seeing how distant the prospect is of even this result, and faithful to the ties which unite them

with Spain, they await the issue of the contest, and abstain from doing a gratuitous injury to a friendly government, the advantage's of which are doubtful, and the odium certain. Such will be that which Spain will receive from the United States, in case the recognition proposed in the message should take effect; and posterity will be no less liable to wonder, that the power which has received the most proofs of the friendship of Spain, should be the one delighted with being the first to take a step which could have only been expected from another that had been injured.

Although I could enlarge upon this disagreeable subject, I think it useless to do so, because the sentiments which the message ought to excite in the breast of every Spaniard can be no secret to you. Those which the King of Spain will experience, at receiving a notification so unexpected, will be doubtless very disagreeable; and at the same time I hasten to communicate it to his majesty, I think it my duty to protest, as I do solemnly protest, against the recognition of the governments mentioned, of the insurgent Spanish Provinces of America by the United States, declaring that it can in no way, now, or at any other time, lessen or invalidate in the least the right of Spain, to the said provinces, or to employ whatever means may be in her power to re-unite them to the rest of her dominions.

I pray you, sir, to be pleased to lay this protest before the president; and I flatter myself, that, convinced of the solid reasons which have dictated it, he will suspend the measure which he has proposed to Congress, and that he will give to his Catholic majesty this proof of his friendship and of his justice.

I remain, with the most distinguished consideration, praying God to guard your life many years, your most obedient humble servant,

JOAQUIN DE ANDUAGA.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State to the Minister of Spain.

Department of State.

Washington, 6th April, 1822.

Sir—Your letter of the 9th of March was, immediately after I had the honor of receiving it, laid before the President of the United States, by whom it has been deliberately considered, and by whose direction I am, in replying to it, to assure you of the earnestness and sincerity with which this government desires to entertain and to cultivate the most friendly relations with that of Spain.

This disposition has been manifested not only by the uniform course of the U. States in their direct political and commercial intercourse with Spain, but by the friendly interest which they have felt in the welfare of the Spanish nation, and by the cordial sympathy with which they have witnessed their spirit and energy, exerted in maintaining their independence of all foreign control, and their right of self-government.

In every question relating to the independence of a nation, two principles are involved, one of right and the other of fact. The former, exclusively, depending upon the determination of the nation itself, and the latter resulting from the successful execution of that determination. This right has been recently exercised, as well by the Spanish nation in Europe, as by several of those countries in the American hemisphere, which had for two or three centuries been connected as colonies with Spain. In the conflicts which have attended these revolutions, the U. States have carefully abstained from taking any part respecting the right of the nations concerned in them to maintain or new organize their own political constitutions, and observing, wherever it was a contest by arms, the most impartial neutrality. But the civil war in which Spain was for many years involved with the inhabitants of her colonies in America, has, in substance, ceased to exist. Treaties equivalent to an acknowledgment of independence have been concluded by the commanders and vice roys of Spain herself, with the Republic of Colombia, with Mexico and with Peru; while, in the provinces of La Plata and in Chili, no Spanish force has for several years existed to dispute the independence which the inhabitants of these countries had declared.

Under these circumstances, the government of the United States, far from consulting the dictates of a policy questionable in its morality, has yielded to an obligation of duty of the highest order, by recognising as independent states, nations, which, after deliberately asserting their right to that character, had maintained and established it against all the resistance which had been or could be brought to oppose it. This recognition is neither intended to invalidate any right of Spain, nor to affect the employment of any means which she may yet be disposed or enabled to use, with the view of re-uniting those provinces to the rest of her dominions. It is the mere acknowledgment of existing facts; with the view to the regular establishment with the nations newly formed, of those relations, political and commercial, which it is the moral obligation of civilized and christian nations to entertain reciprocally with one another.

It will not be necessary to discuss

with you a detail of facts upon which your information appears to be materially different from that which has been communicated to this government, and is of public notoriety; nor the propriety of the denominations which you have attributed to the inhabitants of the South-American provinces. It is not doubted, that other and more correct views of the whole subject will very shortly be taken by your government, and that it, as well as the other European government, will show that deference to the example of the United States, which you urge it as the duty or the policy of the United States to show to theirs. The effect of the example of one independent nation upon the councils and measures of another can be just only so far as it is voluntary; and as the United States desire that their example should be followed, so it is their intention to follow that of others upon no other principle. They confidently rely that the time is at hand, when all the governments of Europe friendly to Spain, and Spain herself, will not only concur in the acknowledgment of the independence of the American nations, but in the sentiment, that nothing will tend more effectually to the welfare and happiness of Spain, than the universal concurrence in that recognition.

I pray you, sir, to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Don Joaquin DE ANDUAGA, Envoy Extraordinary, &c.

Don Joaquin de Anduaga to the Secretary of State.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1822.

Sir—I had the honor of receiving your note of the 6th instant, in which you were pleased to inform me that this government has recognised the independence of the insurgent provinces of Spanish America. I despatched immediately to Spain one of the secretaries of this legation, to carry to his majesty news as important as unexpected; and until I receive his royal orders upon the subject, I have only to refer to my protest of the 9th of March last, still insisting upon its contents, as if the substance were repeated in the present note.

With the greatest respect, I renew the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOAQUIN DE ANDUAGA.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, April 25.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday, the packet ship James Monroe, capt. Lee, arrived at this port in 23 days from Liverpool.—By this vessel we have received London papers to Saturday evening, March 30th—the latest London dates that could be brought; also Liverpool Prices Current to the 1st, inclusive.

Disturbances and disquietudes still continued in France, in consequence of which the French funds had fallen.

The affairs of Russia and Turkey still remained unsettled. Rumor stated in London, that the negotiations between those powers had terminated unfavorably; but the story was not credited by the editor of the Courier, who adhered to the opinion, that they would finally be amicably adjusted.

The papers still speak of the contemplated marriage between the king of England and the daughter of the king of Denmark. The lady was born in 1793.

Slave Trade.—A letter in the Royal Gazette of Sierra Leone, dated the 24th of November, gives the painful intelligence that many of the French vessels were actively engaged on the coast, in the horrid traffic of human flesh. Most of these were fitted out and equipped at Nantes, a certain evidence of the indifference (to use the mildest term) shown by their government towards the prevention of that traffic, for the manner in which they are fitted out with boilers, gratings, guns, &c. must have sufficiently indicated the only trade to which they were applicable.—The number of French slave vessels at present on the coast, and, indeed, the avowals of the masters and supercargoes, too plainly testify, that France, profiting by our treaties with the other powers, has become the carrier of slaves for those nations, and thus reaps the enormous gains produced by this odious system. One of the French schooners boarded (says this writer) was a mere boat, though she had on board 153 slaves, literally packed together; these poor creatures were in a truly pitiable state; and, by their most expressive cries and gestures towards us, evinced their anxiety to be released.

The following is given in the British Monitor of the 24th March, but, we should think, entitled to little credit.

Important Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark.—It is confidently stated, in the higher political circles, that a treaty has been or is about to be, concluded between this country and Denmark, by which the important fortress of the sound is to be garrisoned by British troops, as soon as the first gun shall be fired by Russia against Turkey! If this account be correct, and of which we have no doubt, although we did not

obtain it from an official source, it is of the highest importance, as Russia and her allies, the Prussians, will be thus prevented from sending even a boat through the Sound. This treaty adds much credit to the diplomatic talent of our noble secretary of Foreign Affairs, and may account for our sending the order of the garter to the king of Denmark.

France.—The latest accounts from Paris are to the 27th of March. They state, that the French funds had suddenly fallen two per cent. in consequence, it would seem, of the continuance of disturbances in the interior, and of the discovery of a quantity of arms at Paris, concealed it is said, for the purpose of aiding in an attack on the public authorities. "Groups of people continued in parade in great numbers round the Place de Vendôme, where Bonaparte's statue formerly stood, shouting 'Vive Napoleon the second.' The Bourbons and missionaries are generally detested and openly insulted. The capital has the appearance of civil warfare, and nothing but an armed force can preserve the public peace. We are also informed that the same spirit pervades the departments, where the people publicly cry out, down with the Jesuits! Down with the Missionaries! A revolution is anxiously looked for by one party, and dreaded by the other. "General Benton was still at large, although 'diligent search' is said to be making after him. This reminds us of the 'diligence' used by the government, to prevent Napoleon reaching Paris when he landed from Elba, and actually traversed the South of France almost unattended, without a single shot being fired, or a single effort made to arrest his progress.

In the debate of Monday last in the French chamber of deputies on the budget, M. Bignon pronounced a long admonition to the ministers, with regard to various political and commercial interests, which he stated that they had overlooked, or had failed to protect with becoming energy. He asserted that the ministers of the king of France are, for the most part, governed by some external influence. The Duke de Richelieu, cried he, was looked upon to be "Russian," and the present an English ministry." He must have strange notions to impute the witchcraft implied in the above passage to a cabinet so innocent of all foreign ascendancy as ours. M. Bignon then went on to state, that the same surrender of the whole of Italy to Austria, and loss of French preponderance in the councils of Europe—the obstinate refusal to acknowledge the independence of Hayti, and consequent sacrifice of the advantages of a trading intercourse with that country—the contest of prohibitory duties with the United States, so fatal to all direct communication between their ports and those of France, and the tardiness in establishing or encouraging any friendly connexion with South America, constituted the list of charges which M. Bignon, in an elaborate speech, brought against the secretary for foreign affairs, whose predecessors, however, as was manifest, were really responsible for the bulk of the faults so imputed. On the following day, (as Wednesday's papers, received by express, inform us,) after a vehement attack on the royalists politics by gen. Foy, M. Montmorency, foreign minister, made an attempt to answer M. Bignon's accusations. He stated in substance, that France was negotiating at that moment, through an able minister, with the republic of North America, for a renewal of commercial relations—that with regard to Italy, every thing had been done by the French government which could conciliate animosities and mitigate the evil consequences of a military revolt. As for the popular governments of South America, the minister confined his defence to the point of non recognition of their legitimacy, and thought it sufficient to say on his behalf, that neither England nor the United States had hitherto formally recognized them.

Augsburg, March 18.

Merchant letters from Brady, of the 6th of March, announce the arrival of an aide camp from the emperor Alexander, at the head quarters of Count Wittgenstein, at Teluzcin. Immediately after his arrival, all the generals received orders to repair thither without delay; Count Wittgenstein made them acquainted with the orders he had received. It was announced that all the troops would begin their march as soon as possible. Since that time the greatest activity is observed, in all the corps.

Odessa, February 28.

Within these few days war is very much spoken of. The government has made large contracts for the supply of the armies. The Emperor, whom we did not expect till May, will come, it is said, next month. A traveller, from the banks of the Danube says that the Turks are working with the greatest activity to place Bender a Ismail in a state of defence, and that they are in force on that frontier.

British Parliament, March 28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

West India Colonies.—Mr. Canning rose to present a petition from certain West India proprietors and merchants resident at the town of Liverpool. The petitioners complained of the depression under which all descriptions of

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